## NOTHING.

Nothing new to offer. Only the same exceedingly low prices we have had before the public for the past three weeks.

These prices have been sufficient to keep up a steady demand that has taken away nearly all our excess of light-weights.

Our \$11.90, \$8.90 and \$5.90 Suits need no further advertising. No such values offered by any other clothiers in this market.

5 & 7 West Washington St.

Slightly warmer; fair weather.

To us what the weather is, trade goes right along just the same, like the restless tide that never tires; each day brings its throng, each particular phase of weather creates its particular demand upon the WHEN. The wet day and the dry; the warm day and the cold-so vast is our preparation for the appareling of a man or child, that, though each day in the year should be unlike any other, we would still be able to furnish suitable garments for all changes that might be rung upon the calendar.

Try us.

# MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

(Wholesale Exclusively.)

NTENDING purchasers of Fall and Winter Merchandise can find with us not only a very complete stock of all leading lines, Staples and Novelties, but many SPECIALTIES. Men's-wear Woolens and Trimmings, Fine Blankets and Flannels, Special-made Yarns, Wool Skirtings, our own designs; Floor Oil-Cloths and Linoleums, Hemp Carpets, Window Shades and Fixtures, Curtain Poles and Trimmings, etc., etc.

In all of these, as with entire stock of all departments, we successfully compete with any market. None of these SPECIALTIES are "side issues." We do business in them with the largest users in this city and throughout the State.

## SPECIAL.

We shall place on sale Aug. 26 some 75 to 100 packages of goods damaged by water in our storage basements on Wednesday last. Goods offered are most desirable, comprising Lancaster and Amoskeag Ginghams, Indigo, Robe, Staple and Fancy Prints, Shirtings, Corset Jeans, Kid Cambrics, Carpet Warps, Blankets, etc., etc.

MEN'S CHAMPION BOOTS AT \$24. Bottomed entirely by hand. 4-6 at \$22; 1-5 at \$20; 1-3 at \$19; less the usual discount.

McKEE & CO., Wholesale Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, 93 and 95 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

Looks Like an Attempt at Robbery, and Might

Have Been a Case of Murder.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 25 .- What

was undoubtedly an attempt to murder

was made last night by the use of chloro-

form, at the home of Charles Waterbury.

Mr. Waterbury has heard that threats had

been made upon his life, and yesterday

evening he returned from a business trip

to Alamo, where he had been in the inter-

est of the creamery, of which he is the

manager. Instead of retiring for the night

he and his wife sat in the kitchen and talked until 11 o'clock. When they opened the door of their bedroom they were staggered by the smell of chloroform that came out, and, in fact, almost overcame them before they could reach the air. An alarm was given, and the windows opened in order to let out the fumes. It took several hours to air the room sufficiently to permit them to retire.

room sufficiently to permit them to retire.

The police were summoned, and upon ex-

amination it was seen that some person had

raised a window and thrown into the room

several ounces of chloroform-enough to

have killed several persons in a short time.

The police are endeavoring to ascertain

who purchased this drug at the stores, and are determined that the guilty person shall

not escape. Some persons, however, think

that robbery was the only object sought,

but when all the facts in the case are taken

into consideration it is a plausible theory

that murder was intended. It is sure that

both would have been dead if they had

been asleep in the room when the drug was

MASSACRED BY NATIVES.

Crews of Two Whaling Vessels, Numbering

Sixty Persons, Killed in the Arctic Region.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 .- A catastropheis

reported by the Treasury Department from

the arctic region. It is said that the crews

ot two small steam whalers, wintering

near the mouth of the Mackenzie river,

about five hundred miles east of Point

Barrow, have been massacred by the na-

tives of that region. All told the crews of

the two vessels numbered sixty persons,

well equipped and provisioned for a long

siege, with rifles and ammunition, not so

much for purposes of defense as for sup-

plying themselves with game. Heretofore

the natives have been very friendly to the

whites. Many of them are well armed, having been supplied with rifles by trading

vessels, which have exchanged whisky and guns for furs. While it is a new thing for

whalers to winter in the Arcticus far east

as these two steamers have, white men

have spent winters on the shore with the

natives, and have lived with a good degree

of comfort. There are several thousand natives within the boundaries described.

Reindeer, wild and domesticated, abound

fur-bearing animals are found a day's

are found in great flocks in the open wa-

ters. Whating crews encamped on the land

would not be under any such strict disci-

pline as might be enforced on shipboard,

and if their intercourse with the natives

was offensive they have probably been

Cherokees Will Obey the Proclamation.

CALDWELL, Kan., Aug. 25 .- Col. W. A.

Phillips, attorney for the Cherokee In-

dians, is in this city, having come direct

from the East, where he submitted to Pres-

ident Harrison his report upon the Strip

situation. Colonel Phillips told the Presi-

dent that the Cherokees intended to live

up to his Cape May proclamation, and the

published statement that they proposed to hold cattle for other men was totally un-

founded. He informed the President of the

fact that the Cherokees had, in his opin-

ion, a title that at least should be recog-

nized, and they should be allowed the Strip

for their own use. The only tax they ex-

overpowered by superior numbers.

journey into the interior, and game birds

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

# Chicago & St. Louis. BIG 4.

The present arrangements of the "BIG FOUR" Sandusky, Lakeside, Put-in-Bay and Detroit that Indianapolispeople ever had. Three trains each way, per day, two of which connect at Sandusky with the elegant steamers "Frank E. Kirby," "City of Sandusky," and "A. Wehrle, jr.," all first-class low-

Leave Indianapolis. 6:00 a m 3:20 pm 6:45 pm Arrive Sandusky. 2:40 pm 11:23 pm 7:45 am Arrive Put-in-Bay. 5:30 pm 11:30 am 11:30 am Leave Detroit. 8:30 am Leave Put-in-Eay. 11:45 am 6:00 am 3:00 pm Leave Sandusky. 1:30 pm 8:15 am 7:00 pm Arrive Indianapolis. 10:50 pm 5:00 pm 7:00 am

This is the most delightful Summer Route to Detroit; giving a daylight ride in either direction on the fastest steamer on the Lakes, touching at Kelley's Island and Put-in-Bay. The season at Sandusky and the Islands is now at its best. Cedar Point Beach, the finest bathing beach on fresh water, is daily thronged. The steamer "R. B. Hayes" makes hourly trips between Sandusky and this favorite resert.

For tickets and full information call at Big Four offices, No. 1 East Washington street, No. 138 South Illinois street and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Take a Plunge in Salt Water. On Wednesday, Aug. 26, the C., H. & D. B. R. will

ATLANTIO CITY, N. J., At rate of \$18.80. Tickets are good to return till Sept. 10, inclusive.

\$2.50 to Cincinnati and Return

C., H. & D. R. R., "Last Days of Pompeii."

The annual spectacle given by the Order of Cincinnatus will this year be the "Last Days of Pompeii," one of Paine's masterpiecea, which will be produced with the perfection of his Manhattan Beach display. On Aug. 27 the C., H. & D. Rallroad Company will run an excursion from Indianapolis to Cincinnati and return at a rate of 1 cent per mile. The tickets will be good returning Aug. 28.

Excursion to NIAGARA FALLS, C., H. & D. and ERIE R. R.'S.

THURSDAY, Aug. 27. \$5 Round Trip. \$6 to Toronto and return. \$10 to Thousand Islands and return. For further information call at C., H. & D. Ticket-office, corner Kentucky ave. and Illinois street, and Union Station. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

We will to-day pay 98c.

ACME MILLING CO., 352 West Washington St.

Smudges No Protection Against Frost. FARGO, N. D., Aug. 25.-The damage done by frosts in the State of North Dakota grows considerably less as more definite reports are received. A number of tests have been made in districts where frost was most noticeable, and wheat was found to be uninjured. Garden truck of all kinds suffered considerably. A number of farmers who tried burning smudges pronounce it an absolute failure. Major Fleming, living west of this city, had fifty fire smudges burning around his field and garden. The smoke hung like a dense cloud over his farm but the frost did as much damage to his garden as at places where no precaution was taken. No one claims smudges benefited them in the least.

Chinaman Shot by a Mob.

OURAY, Col., Aug. 25 .- Lee Quan, Chinaman, attempted to assault the daughter of Colonel Shaw this morning. The fiend was at once arrested and put in jail. Excitement ran high all day, and early this evening as the officers were attempting to take Quan to a place of safety he was shot twice. He will die before morning.

## President Harrison Talks Often and Eloquently to Citizens of Vermont.

His Trip from Saratoga to St. Albans Attended with Demonstrations and Enthusiasm Like the One to the Pacific Coast.

Feeling Tribute at Whitehall, N. Y., to the Heroes of the Civil War.

Addresses at Fair Haven, Castleton, Brandon, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington and St. Albans-Ride on Lake Champlain.

St. Albans, Vt., Aug. 25 .- President Harrison left Saratoga, N. Y., by the Delaware & Hudson road at 8:30 o'clock this morning on a special train. The party consisted of the President, Private Secretary Halford, Secretary Proctor, Howard Cale, E. F. Tibbott and the press correspondents. The train arrived at Fort Edward at 8:50 o'clock and ex-Congressman Burleigh, General J. C. Rogers and Major John Dwyer, president of the Washington County Veteran Association, came aboard. The President, from the rear platform, said a few words to the people assembled at the station, and shook hands till the train pulled away. The train arrived at Whitehall, IN. Y., at 9:20. The train containing the Washington County Veteran Association on their way to a reunion at Dresden was in waiting, and a large crowd assembled around the President's train. The Burleigh corps acted as a guard of honor. Ex-Congressman Burleigh, in a brief speech, introduced the President, who spoke from the rear

platform. President Harrison said: "Comrades and Fellow-citizens—It is pleasant to come this morning upon an assemblage of comrades, gathering their families to a social reunion, to recall their services and sacrifices and to bathe their souls in the glory of this bright day and of this great land that they fought to save. [Applause.] Such assemblages are full of interest to the veteran and they are full of instruction and inspiration to those who gather with them. It is our habit in the West, as it is yours here, to have these annual meetings, and it is always a pleasure to me when I can so arrange to meet with the comrades sof my old regiment, or the old brigade, or with the veterans of any regiment or any State who stood for the flag. [Applause.]

flag. [Applause.]
"There is a pathetic side to all this. We gather with diminished ranks from year to gather with diminished ranks from year to year. We miss the comrades who are dropping by the way. We see repeated now that which we saw as the great column moved on in the campaign of the war—a comrade dropping out, borne to the hospital, followed to the grave—and yet the soldier memories and thoughts are brightened by the glories which inspire and attend all these gatherings of the veterans of the war. We see the old flag again, and I am glad to believe that there has never been a period in our history when there was more love for it. [Applause.] It is quite natural that it should be. These veterans who stand about me have seen is quite natural that it should be. These veterans who stand about me have seen many days and menths in camps and battle-fields, and in devastated country through which they matched when there was on all the herizon only one thing of beauty—that glorified flag. [Applause]. They brought home the love of it in their hearts, wrought in every fibre of their nature, and it is very natural that the children who have come on should catch this inspiration and love on should catch this inspiration and love from the fathers who periled everything that the flag might still be held in honor, and still be an emblem of the authority of one Constitution over an undivided nation. We see to-day how worthy the land was for which our comrades died and for which you, my comrades, offered your lives, in its great development and its increasing population, in its multiplying homes where ulation, in its multiplying homes where plenty and prosperity, the love of God and social order, and all good things abide. In this great Nation, striding on in wealth and prosperity to the very first place among the nations of the earth, in this land, in truth as well as in theory, land of the free we see that which was worthy of the free, we see that which was worthy of the utmost sacrifice of the truest men. "I recall with pleasure that some of the New York regiments coming to the Western army with Hooker, and Howard, and Geary, and Williams, and others, served in the same corps to which I was assigned during the great campaign upon Atlanta. Some of the comrades who made that march from Chattanooga to Atlanta and the sea are here to day, survivors of one of the greatest, in all its aspects, of all the campaigns of the war. You came from those bloody fields upon the Potomac, and ers. You helped us in the struggle there to cut the Confederacy in twain, and lapping around by the sea to strike hands with Grant again near Appointtox. [Cheers.] "I thank you again most cordially for your friendly demonstration and presence. If I had the power to call down blessings

The President spoke with much earnestness, and at the conclusion of the remarks the veterans struggled with one another to get a grasp of the President's hand, which was extended to all who could reach it, though many were disappointed in their

upon my fellow-men, the home of every

comrade here would be full of all pros-

At Whitehall a local committee from Fair Haven, consisting of Samuel L. Hazard, N. H. Adamson and G. Fuller, and one from Castleton, composed of Henry L. Clark, A. E. Leavenworth and S. B. Ellis, came aboard the train. The party was also here joined by Adjt.-Gen. T. S. Peck and Col. M. J. Horton, of the Vermont militia. When the State line was reached Mr. Peck advanced to the President and welcomed him, on behalf of Governor Page, to the

TRIBUTE TO NEW ENGLAND PLUCK. Fair Haven, Vt., was reached about 10 o'clock. The President was introduced by

Mr. Hazard, and said: "My Fellow-citizens-We have already lost some minutes at your station, and it will not be possible for me to hold the train longer. I thank you for this friendly greeting and for the kindness which beams upon me from the faces of these contented men and women of the good State of Vermont. I am glad to see about me the evidences of the indomitable pluck and successful enterprise which characterizes so highly all of your New England States. When you found the stones too thick to make agriculture profitable you compelled the rocks to yield you a subsistence and in these great States the marble industries have become the center of worthy and prosperous communities. You are here, each in his own place; these good ladies in that supremely influential position-the American home-and you my countrymen, in the shops and in the fields, making contributions to the prosperity and glory of this great Nation. "It is pleasant to know that the love of

country, stimulated by the teaching of the father and of the mother, revived by their recollections of the first struggle for independence, deepens by the sacrifices which were made in the civil war, to preserve what our fathers had purchased for us, are still holding sway in the hearts of our people. We are conspicuously a peolaw. The law, as expressed in our Constitution and in our statute books, is the sovereign to which we all bow. We acknowledge no other. To the law each and every one should give his undivided

orderly condition, that good neighbor-hood and kindly intercourse which is so essential to the happiness of any com-munity. I am sure that these things now, as of old, characterize these New England communities where the strife which your colder climate and your soil compel you to make for your subsistence has bred habits of thrift, economy and independence and the love of liberty, which, I am sure, is as fadeless as the stars. [Applause.] Thanking you for this pleasant reception, I will bid you good-bye." [Applause.]

AT CASTLETON AND BRANDON. At Castleton there was a large crowd, among it being the pupils of the Normal School. There was also a large number of women on the platform. The President was introduced by Judge Clark, of the reception committee, and said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—It is very pleasant to meet here, mingling with the citizens of this neighborhood, the pupils of your Normal School. One of the most influential characters in the history of the United States is the New England school-teacher. If we could follow the track of these intelligent men and women who have gone out from the New England States into the West and South; if we could trace those strong yet slender and hard-to-be-discovered threads of influence which they have started in the communities to which they went; if we could know how they have started in the communities to which they went; if we could know how they have impressed on the minds of the pupils brought under their care the great lessons of self-respect and love for free institutions and social order, we should have a higher thought than we have yet had of the power and dignity of these pioneers of education." [Cheers.]

The train began moving while the Presi dent was speaking, and a shower of bouquets of roses, golden rod and sweet pea blossoms was thrown after him, many falling short of the mark upon the track At Rutland General Veazey and Aldace F. Walker, of Chicago, joined the party. The train reached Brandon at 11 o'clock, and ex-Governors Ormsbee and B. W. Stewart C. C. Benedict and C. S. Forbes, of St. Albans, entered the car. The President, being introduced to the people by Mr. Orms-

My Fellow-citizens—The kindly pelting which I have received at the hands of your ladies and of these bright children reminds ladies and of these bright children reminds me of a like experience on the California trip, when we were so pelted with bouquets of handsome flowers that we were very often compelled to retreat from the platform and take cover in the car. These flowers which you bring to me here are the products of your fields and not of your gardens. The beautiful golden rod—it is pleasant to think that in this plant, diversified in its characteristics, but spreading over nearly our whole country, we have a type of the diversity and yet the oneness of our people; and I am glad to think that its golden hue typifies the gladness and joy and prosperity that is over our fields this happy year, and I trust in all our homes. I thank you for your pleasant greeting this morning, and bid you goodbye." [Cheers.]

BENEFITS OF EDUCATION. On the arrival of the train at Middleburg, ex-Governor Stewart introduced the

My Fellow-citizens—Though I have not before had the pleasure of looking into the faces of many of you, Vermont has for many years been familiar to me, and has been placed high in my esteem by the acquaintance I have formed at Washington with the representatives you have sent there. It has been a great pleasure to me to know your esteemed fellow-citizen, Governer Stewart. Your State and district, and the Nation at large have had in him a most able and faithful champion of all that was true, clean and right. [Three cheers were given for Governor Stewart.] You have been particularly fortunate, I think, in your representatives at Washington, as in your representatives at Washington, as I had occasion to say the other day at Ben-

nington.

"I am glad to be here at the site of this institution of learning—Middlebury College—which is soon to complete its hundredth year of modest yet efficient service in training the minds of your young men for usefulness in life. These home institutions in which these able and faithful men assiduously give themselves and their lives to the building up and development of the intelligence, and not only that, but of the moral side of your young men, as bulwarks of strength to your State and to your com-munity, cannot be too highly honored because, my countrymen, kings may rule over an ignorant people and by their iron con-trol hold them in subjection and in the quietness of tyranny, but a free land rests upon the intelligence of its people, and has no other safety than in well-rounded education and thorough moral training. [Cries of 'Good,' 'Good,' and applause.] Again I thank you for this cordial greeting which Vermont gives me this morning, and to these comrades and friends I extend a greet-ing and good wishes." [Applause.]

VERGENNES AND ITS HISTORY. When the train arrived at Vergennes the crowd was in a joyful mood, the influence of which upon the President was reflected in his speech. Being introduced by Mr. Proctor, he said:

"My Fellow-citizens-I have had, as you know, some experience in this business of speaking from the end of a railway train, but it has seemed to me this morning that these Vermont towns are closer together than on any other route I have traveled. Laughter. | Perhaps it is because your State is not very large, and you have had to put your towns close together to get them all in. [Laughter.] I have heard an interesting story of the origin of this city of Vergennes. I suppose it was one of the earliest instances in the history of our country, if not the very first, of a city being constructed upon paper before it was built upon the ground. [Laughter.] That has come to be quite a familiar practice in these late days of speculation, but it is singular that a city charter and the ample corporate limits of one mile square should have been given to Vergennes before this century began. If the expectations of the founder of this city have not been realized fully, you have more than realized all the thoughts of Ethan Allen and his contemporaries in the greatness and prosperity of your State, and in the richer glory and higher greatness of the Nation of which you are a part.

"I am glad this morning to look into the contented faces of another audience of New England people. You were greatly dis-paraged in the estimation of some of our people before the civil war. There had spread unfortunately over the minds of our Southern brethren the impression that you were so much given to money, to thrift and to toil that your hands had forgotten how to fight. It was a most wholesome lesson when the whole country learned again in the gallant charges and stubborn resistances of the Vermont brigade that the old New England spirit still lived: that Paul Revere still rode the highways of New England, and that the men of Concord, and Lexington, and Bennington still ploughed her fields. [Applause.] I am glad to meet you this bright, joyous morning. Accept my most heartfelt thanks for your friendliness." [Applause.]

AT THE HOME OF EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS Att 11:45 Burlington was reached. Senator Edmunds, Mayor Haselton, Seward Webb and a committee of citizens met the President. Carriages were in waiting, and party was driven to home of Senator Edmunds, where luncheon was served. After luncheon the President was taken to the public square, where the people were packed in a mass. Advancing

to a small platform, he was introduced by Mayor Haselton, and spoke as follows: "Mr. Mayor and Fellow-citizens-I am not a little intimidated as I face so unexpectedly this vast concourse of the citizens of this great State of Vermont. In a population that has never bowed the knee to the arrogance of a power or to the blandishments of wealth, and has, through all the history of the State, maintained the inspirapersonal independence. I rejoice to be present to-day at the home of your distinguished public servants with whom it was my good fortune for a time to be as-

munds is deservedly held by the people of Vermont. [Applause.] Having for six years witnessed the value of his services as a legislator in the Senate of the United States. I share with you the regret that this country is no longer to enjoy those services, though it is a source of gratification. tion to you, as it is to me, to know that in his love and loyalty to the State that he has so highly honored, in his love and loyalty to the Union of States, there will be no call for his wise counsel and help that will not for his wise counsel and help that will not find a ready response from the walks of life which he has chosen to resume. [Applause.]

"My fellow-citizens, it is true, as your Mayor has said, happily true, that we not unfrequently and with ease lift ourselves above all the contentions of party strife, and stand in the clear, inspiring and stimulating sunshine as American patriots. [Applause.] We are conspicuously a people who give their allegiance to institutions and not to men. [Applause.] Let us pursue our lives of division. It is charus pursue our lives of division. It is characteristic of a free people—it is essential—that mental agitation and unrest, of which the highest and best is evolved. Those who make the laws are our servants to whom we yield the respect of office and that measure of personal regard to which their lives may entitle them. [Applause.] We are this year a most favored and happy people. Let me thank you again for the friendliness of your manifestations, for the opportunity to stand for a few moments in this most beautiful city." [Applause.]

After concluding his speech the President embarked on Seward Webb's yacht Elfida, which began to move at 3 P. M. The object for landing was Manuquain, on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain, but detour of ten miles was made, thus extending the trip by water to fifty miles. The water was unusually rough and the wind was strong from the northwest. All sat on deck, the President reclining at ease in a chair astern. He greatly enjoyed the exhilaration of the trip and viewed the scenery of the Green mountains on one side and the Adirondacks on the other continued on its way from Burlington to Manuquain met the party at the latter point and proceeded to St. Albans.

Arriving here at 7:10 the presidential party were taken in carriages to Governor Smith's house, on the bluffs, about threequarters of a mile from the station. The sun had just disappeared behind the Adirondacks, and the glow extended to the zenith. Chinese lanterns just lighted, surrounded almost every residence. The picturesque town seemed like one vast illuminated park. Every building was decorated. Thousands of persons were massed on the sidewalks. The scene was striking and splendid. It was the mingling of natural and artificial setting.

CLOSING SPEECH OF THE DAY. After dinner at Governor Smith's, the President was escorted to the Weldon House, which fronts upon St. Albans Park. About twelve thousand people were massed in the park. The scene was one of unusual splendor. From the branches of the elm and maple trees two thousand Chinese lanterns depended. A pand of music played in the distance throughout the exercises. When the President appeared on the balcony from which he spoke, the enthusiasm was intense. He was introduced by E. C. Smith, and spoke

"My Fellow-citizens-I fear that my voice will not permit me suitably to acknowledge this magnificent demonstration. Most deeply do I feel whatever of personal respect you thus evidence, and yet more highly do I appreciate that love of American institutions, which, I am sure, is the dominant impulse in this great assembly.

[Applause.] Your situation upon this great water line connecting the St. Lawrence with the Hudson was an early suggestion to the trader as well as to the invader. In to the trader as well as to the invader. In the address delivered by President Bartlett, in 1877, at the observance of the centennial of the battle of Bennington, I noticed that he said: 'Trading Manchester sent two regiments to conquer a market,' and it recalled to my mind the fact that one of the great motives of resistance on the part of the colonies was the unjust trade restrictions and exactions which were imposed upon them by the mother country in order to secure the American markets for the British manufacturers. This battle for a market was never more general or more strenuous than now among all of the nations of the world though now generally not pushed to blood "In the contest of trade we have our-

selves engaged, not by attempting to push our political domain into lands that are not rightfully ours, not by attempting to overthrow or subjugate the weaker but friendly powers of this hemisphere, but by those methods of peaceful and profitable interchange which are good for them, as for us. [Cries of 'Good, Good,' and applause.] We have never, in the history of our county, harvested such tory of our county, harvested such a crop as has now been gathered into the granaries of the United States. [Applause.] We shall have an enormously larger surplus of breadstuffs for exportation, and it happens that in this period of our abundance, crop failures or shortages in India. in Russia, in France, in Germany and in Ireland have opened a market that will secure the last bushel of grain we have to sell. [Cries of 'Good, good,' and applause.] Rejoicing in the great increase of material wealth which is flowing in upon us, may we not on these great lines of enterprise, lifting ourselves now to newer and larger thoughts of what this country may be, enterupon these opening. avenues of trade and influences which are beckoning invitations of friendly peoples Applause. | Let me thank you again for this magnificent assemblage of Vermont patriots and of Vermont women." The President then returned to the resi dence of Governor Smith for the night. The President will leave St. Albans to-

morrow at 9 o'clock.

Young New Yorker Robs a Pittsburger, bu Quickly Comes to Grief and Prison.

"HELD UP" IN A ROOM.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 .- Joseph Sherer. young man about twenty years of age, was arraigned before Justice White, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with having stolen a watch, two pocket-books and \$580 in money from Andrew Wagner. The complainant arrived in this city on Saturday night with his wife from Pittsburg, Pa., and put up at the lodging-house where Sherer lodges. Last night Sherer asked him into his room, and after locking the door, pre-sented a pistol at his head and demanded all the money and valuables he had. Wagner gave up his possessions and Sherer then compelled him to sign a written statement that he awarded the goods to Wagner and would never ask for "those things again." He then released Wagner, who left the house and looked for a policeman. He found officer William Fallon, to whom he told his story. Accompanied by the officer he went back to the house and Sherer, who in the meantime had attempted to assault Mrs. Wagner, was arrested. The goods were found in his possession. Justice White held him for trial in \$1,000 bail.

Mother and Two Children Killed. Louisville, Aug. 25 .- Near Nicholasville to-day a special engine on the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine & Beattyville railway ran down and killed Mrs. Mary Richardson and two children. She was walking on a bridge over the Kentucky river with her three little girls, aged eight, six and four years. They felt secure, as all the regular trains had passed. Suddenly, the engine came upon them. She drew as far to one side as possible, gathered the children by her side and all crouched down as low as possible. The tender, which projected further than the engine, struck them and knocked the mother and larger chil- | new United States minister, Col. Richard shot twice. He will die before morning.
The child's father is supposed to have done the shooting.

The shooting.

The shooting.

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The child's father is supposed to have done the shooting.

The child's father is supposed to have done the shooting that will bring and maintain in our communities that peaceful and the shooting that will bring and honor in which George F. Ed.

## BLOODY RIOT IN NICARAGUA

President Sacasa Gets Rid of His Enemies, but Provokes Their Friends.

Arrest of Prominent Politicians Followed by an Attempt to Rescue in Which Six Soldiers Were Killed and Fifty Citizens Shot.

Two Ex-Presidents and Other Influential Persons Sent Out of the Country.

Plots and Counterplots in the Little Republic -Deplorable Condition of Peasants in the Russian Province of Kazan.

TROUBLE IN NICARAGUA.

Ex-Presidents and Others Arrested and Expelled-Fruitless Attempt to Rescue Them. MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 25 .- The news telegraphed from Granada to the United States to the effect that there had been riots there on Sunday last, that the chief of police and six men had been killed, and that three important personages were to be expelled from Nicaragua, with the warning that they would be shot if they returned, is correct. Fuller details are now

Granada on Sunday was the scene of a coup de main, by which President Robert Sacasa tried to rid himself of his most prominent opponents, and at the same time with much interest. The Elfrida reached | nip ' 'he bud a possibly growing revolu-

tion. gentlemen arrested include two ex-Pi .ents of Nicaragua, and the editor and owner of the most important daily journal in the country. Granada is practically in a state of siege, and the troops here at the capital are confined to the barracks. In addition, the opposition to President Sacasa is growing daily, and affairs are assuming a critical position.

For many years a vigorous rivalry has existed between the ancient city of Leon and the more modern Granada, and between the Progressists, whose headquarters are at Granada, and the Iglesistas, or Roman Catholic Church party, whose strongholds are Leon and Managua. Granada, for many terms past, has furnished the country with the President, but at the last election, by undue means, the Progressists claim, Sacasa, a Leon man, was chosen President. Sacasa had previously been a Senator, and on the somewhat mysterious death of President Carazo, two years ago last October, Senator Sacasa was duly chosen to fill out the unfinished term. This was not approved by the Progressist party, and Presi-dent Sacasa became more and more unpopular as it became known that he, backed up by the Leon, or Church party, had determined to leave no stone unturned to bring about his election to the presidency after he had filled out Carazo's unexpired term. In spite of the opposition party and the increasing unpopularity of his ad-ministration, Sacasa succeeded in his ambitions plans, and, in November last, was elected President. Naturally, this only served still further to embitter the feeling existing between the Progressists and the Church party. It was whispered that an attempt would be made, by force of arms, to oust Sacasa from the presidency, and he, apparently, determined to do his utmost to prevent the Progressists from bringing about his downfall. But no trouble was anticipated until the elections, which are to be held in November, and very few people anticipated that Sacasa would attempt a coup de main in Granada itself.

One of the great complaints made against the Leon party and their representative, President Sacasa, is that they hold the police, who are soldiers, and carry a rifle and bayonet, though they wear no shoes, in their power and use them to control the elecised by Sacasa, when a candidate for re-election, was thorough reform of the police system. People were to be able to walk in safety in the streets at night, and the police were not to interfere at elections. The spies employed by the administration seem to have pointed out ex-President General Chamorro, ex-President General Joaquin Zavala, Don Anselmo Rivas, editor and proprietor of the Diaro Nicaraguense of Granada, the organ of the Progressist party, and the leading newspaper of Nicaragua, Don Enrique Guezman, a cousin of General Guzman, and Don J. D. Rodriguez, formerly attached to the Nicaraguan legation at Washington, as the most dangerous leaders of the Progressist party in Granada. Consequently, after taking every precaution to meet a revolutionary outlice were not to interfere at elections. The precaution to meet a revolutionary outbreak, President Sacasa determined suddenly to arrest these gentlemen and exile them under pain of being instantly shot should they return.

THE QUARTEL ATTACKED. This plan was executed Sunday. The men above mentioned were most unexpectedly arrested on the charge of conspiring against the government, and were taken to the quartel. Their arrest caused great excitement in Granada, and a vigorous attempt to rescue them was made. The quartel was attacked, the soldiers were fired upon, the latter returning the fire, and a number on each side were killed and wounded. The exact number of casualties is not known, but it is reported that the chief officer of the police and at least six soldiers were killed, and that some fifty citizens were shot. General Chamorro and the other prisoners were subsequently brought to Managus under a strong guard, and Granada was placed in a state of siege pending the subsiding of popular feeling. The important prisoners yesterday were sentenced to be escorted across the frontier. and ordered never to return under penalty of death. The prisoners will be secretly taken to the frontier, but to what point, and whether on the Honduras or Costa Rica line is not generally known. Possibly the prisoners will be allowed to embark on some vessel at Corinto.

The Chamorro, Zavalas and Guzmanifamilies are among the most wealthy and important in Nicaragua, and consequently the arrest and expulsion of the gentlemen named causes intense excitement. It is known that, in addition to the arrests just made, other persons are under surveillance. People would not be astonished if some member of the Cardenas and of the Lacaya families were also to fall under the President's displeasure. General Zavala was succeeded in the presidency by Dr. Garazo and Cardenas. The latter was succeeded by President Garazo, and he, as already explained, by Sacasa. It would thus appear that ex-Presidents of Nicaragua are not in favor with the present administration. General Zavala will be remembered by Americans as the cause of the abandonment of the banquet which was to have been tendered to ex-Senator Warner Miller while the latter was in this country recently. To such an extent does the General carry partisan feeling that when he was informed that members of the Church party had been invited to the proposed entertain-ment he announced that he would not sit at the same table with them. This led to a heated discussion and the abandonment of

the banquet. The present political troubles do not affect the progress of the work on the mari-time canal, though Don Rodriguez, one of the gentlemen expelled, is known to have been a butter enemy of the American enterprise. This opposition, however, is said to have grown from a snubbing which Don Rodriguez thought he received from the American Secretary of State while he was attached to the Nicaraguan legation at Washington. Americans in this country will feel much more comfortable when the